

# The States & Union.

Ashland, : : June 24, 1868.  
GEO. W. HILL, EDITOR.

For President of the United States.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Hon. Rufus P. HANNEY, of Cuyahoga.

Hon. Hugh S. JONES, of Muskingum.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State.

THOMAS HUBBARD of Logan.

For Supreme Judge.

WILLIAM E. FINCK, of Perry.

For Member of Board of Public Works.

ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

For School Commissioner.

J. F. KIRKWOOD.

For Clerk of Supreme Court.

JOHN M. WEBB, of Mahoning.

COUNTY TICKET.

AUDITOR.

R. M. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

JOHN J. JACOBS, Commissioner.

WILLIAM COWAN, Infirmary Director.

MOSES LATTA.

CAMPAIGN STATES & UNION.

That we may be able to contribute our full share towards the success of the democratic ticket this fall, we have concluded to offer the "States and Union" for six months, during the campaign, at the following rates:

For a club of twelve new subscribers, \$9.00 or 75c each in advance.

For a club of 24 new subscribers, \$18.00 or 75c each in advance, and one copy for the person getting up the club.

Our expenses for publishing the "States and Union" have been greatly increased, in consequence of enlarging the sheet; and we will be under many obligations to our democratic friends throughout the county, if they will make an effort to enlarge its circulation 500 or 600 copies. It can be easily done.

Give us a trial, friends, and see.

THE STATES & UNION.

We are under many lasting obligations to our democratic friends throughout the county, for the liberal support we are receiving for the "States and Union." If our friends will continue their good offices, its circulation will be nearly doubled before the campaign closes. If industry, care and attention will aid in producing a good county paper, ours will certainly succeed. Let us have a club from every township in the county. Remember that the campaign price of the "States and Union" is only seventy-five cents each for clubs of twelve, and seventy-five cents each for clubs of twenty-four with one copy free to those getting up a club.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that a movement is now on foot in that city to organize a new party, to be composed chiefly of Conservative Republicans. The names of the following gentlemen are prominently connected with the movement: Andrew Johnson, Seward, McCulloch, Browning, Randall, Stansbury, Chief Justice Chase, the two Ewings, Robert J. Walker, Groesbeck, Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Ross, Van Winkle, Fowler, Henderson, Evans, General Banks, Beverly Johnson, Jay Cooke, and a number of journalists, embracing Raymond, Thurlow Wood, W. C. Bryant, and other influential men.

On Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, a linkman on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, named J. A. Bennett, met with an accident, just east of the Pittsburgh Port Wayne & Chicago crossing, which may result fatally. In the discharge of his duty as brakeman, he endeavored to jump upon a car which had been started by an engine, and which was moving by its own momentum, and which he was to stop at a certain point. In jumping upon the car, he missed his hold, and fell partially under the car, his left foot catching in some manner, under the wheel, and was badly crushed. In this way he was dragged some distance, when his right leg was thrown under, and crushed and broken above and below the knee. Dr. Bushnell was called for, and did everything to relieve the young man, but as he was bruised considerably while being dragged along, there is but slight hope of his recovery. Mr. Bennett was a worthy young man, and has many friends who will grieve to hear of his misfortune. His parents live near Windsor Station. —*Massfield Herald.*

The new style of pants for gentlemen—of course for gentlemen—is to be pictorial. Some represent a quiet landscape in the country, with cattle and sheep browsing near bubbling streams and unobscured recesses; others picture forth in all the fascinating festive art, lofty mountain peaks in which peaks lift themselves up and slumber quietly on pillows of the softest clouds; others detail the gay and exhilarating scenes of the ball room, with ladies in their most beautiful costumes and radiant in the most bewitching graces; and still others give street life, with horse cars, omnibuses, varied vehicles, dogs, manikins, and other lively photographs of active life. The ladies will find much to admire about the legs and bodies of fashionable gentlemen in about two

months. This will be a sort of return compliment to the opposite sex, whose pedals have been a source of observation by the male genus since the early days of one Mr. Adam. —*Spokane.*

The following, in addition to the correspondence which has already taken place between the Commissioner of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the recent letter of resignation of the former, was on Saturday sent to Mr. Rollins, endorsed upon the communication, which was again returned:

"The communication is partial, because it attributes the present deranged condition of the Internal Revenue service to the removals and appointments made by the President, while it must be clear to the mind of the commission that this derangement is attributable in part to the antagonism between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government which has prevented harmony of action between them in regard to appointments and to the tenure of office act, but mainly to the high duties upon distilled spirits, tobacco, &c., which have created an irresistible temptation to fraud on the part of manufacturers, dealers and others. It is incorrect in that when it alleges that the numerous recommendations of the Commissioner for the removals of Assessors and Collectors, even for the grossest misconduct, had been always disregarded by the President, it is that in all cases in which recommendations for removals were accompanied by evidence of incompetency or mismanagement on the part of the officers, the recommendations were promptly responded to by the President; it is unjustly disparaged to the President, because the records of the Bureau show that the falling off of the revenues in the districts in which removals were made by the President in 1866 were not comparatively greater than in the districts in which no change took place, that in fact the revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, during which the removals were entirely satisfactory, coming up very closely to the liberal estimate of the Department; while the derangement of the service and the decline of the revenues have chiefly occurred during the present fiscal year, long after the officers removed by the President had been re-instated or others whose nominations had been approved by the Senate had taken the places of the appointees of the President. It was for these reasons, therefore, that the communication could not be received, and it was returned to the Commissioner. The return of it is also justified by the fact that copies of it were sent to the Press before it was handed to the Secretary. —*It must therefore have been intended for the files of the Department.*

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, June 13, 1868.

During the prevalence of the storm on Friday last, says the Lima Gazette, the wife and three children of George May, of Jackson township, who had been out visiting at a neighbor's and were on their return home, took refuge under a tree. The fury of the wind alarmed them, and the mother deeming it unsafe to remain, started the two old children ahead, and taking up the babe, about eighteen months old, followed them. Just as she had started, the tree under which they had taken refuge, blew over, catching her and the child in her arms in its branches, killing them almost instantly. One of the other children was also struck by some of the branches, and slightly hurt. The funeral of Mrs. May and child was largely attended on Sunday last. —*Sheet.*

Mr. Bergh writes a letter to Mayor Hoffman, of New York, which contains the following remarks on hydrophobia.

In compliance with your polite request, I enclose a few statistics, which I have translated from the reports of foreign societies, in relation to hydrophobia in dogs. The distinguished physiologists, Dupuytren, Bouchet, Magendie and others affirm that they have put dogs and cats in an enclosure together, and there kept them without food or water until they devoured one another without hydrophobia ever developing itself. Moreover that they have subjected them to a continuous anaesthesia, with a view to provoking them to madness, without effect and have furnished them with food and water and the most unhealthy and corrupt quality, with like result. The foregoing naturalists, along with his great Italian physician Capello, including the entire College of Veterinary Surgeons of Alfort, declare that spontaneous hydrophobia has its origin in the unsatisfied sexual desires of the male. The continued use of bones as a diet, owing to the phosphorus which they contain, augments this desire. Froisart and others maintain that it is the males only which are subject to spontaneous rabies, and recommend that this sex only be killed.

The Veterinary School of Lyons asserts that dogs are more liable to madness during the cold and wet months than during June, July and August. A vast number of modern physiologists declare that the muzzling of dogs only tends to produce the disease, and that it is no safeguard, because, if mad, the animals break the muzzle and bite; and that most of the cases occur in private houses, where exercise, and the intercourse before alluded to are more rigorously denied them.

We have called attention, heretofore to the huge swindle by which eight millions of the best land in Kansas is to be transferred to the pockets of private individuals. The *Tapeka* (Kansas) State Record thus sums up the case:

We call upon our Representatives and our Senators in Congress to oppose this monstrous fraud.

Mr. Sturges pays about 19 cents per acre for the land, in long deferred payments.

Our citizens in that locality are thrust upon his mercy for the price of their homes.

The treaty was exacted from the Osages by threats and menaces. The land is worth not less than \$6,000,000 cash; while Sturges gets it for about \$1,400,000.

It goes to one railway; while it would build several.

Sturges was the lowest instead of the highest bidder.

This sale to him raises the presumption that he bought the commissioners.

The lands embrace an area nearly equal to the area of the whole State of Massachusetts, and equal to one sixth of the whole State of Kansas.

No provision was made in the treaty for the school fund although earnestly solicited by our State Superintendent.

It is a fraud. Sturges is a fraud. Commission is a fraud.

We shall soon see what our representatives in Washington will do about it.

THE PRESIDENCY.

In the selection of a candidate for the Presidency it is important that a true representative of the will and principles of sound democracy should be nominated, otherwise, the nomination will fail to secure the approbation of the people, and will elicit no enthusiasm.

There are those in the field soliciting a nomination from the hands of the democracy, who propose to defer the payment of the national debt, that future generations may have the privilege of liquidating the same, under the pretense that the war was fought for the benefit of the future, and those who are to come after us.

This theory of paying our national debt, would be akin to the extravagant parent who had recklessly involved himself in debt and refused to pay his creditors, under the pretense and hope that his grand children might some day have the generosity to pay off his creditors. The idea that a generation is coming after us who will be compelled to decide the manner of paying our public debt, could only have had its origin in the brain of a bondholder or government shlylock.

There can be nothing more certain than that the bond holders would exert over such a programme. Why? Because they are paying little or no taxes, and have the bonds in the shape they desire. They have a mortgage on every man's farm, and a suspended lash over the head of every laboring man in the land by which they mean to grind and goad them for all future time, and hold their children and children's children as serfs.

While the bond holder is holding this capital and living in luxury, the masses are draining out their life-blood by exhausting toil, to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer and treasury thieves. These bond holders earn nothing, pay nothing, and fatten on the life-blood of the people who are paying over six hundred millions of taxes, that ten states may be kept out of the union and the abolition cormorants may fatten on the spoils.

How long will the people endure this? The bond holders and their pimps deprecate agitation, and are using every means to quiet the apprehensions of the people. These agitations will go on with increased force till the bond holder consents to use the same currency that is forced on the people.

No threats can prevent this. The people will present the ultimatum—Greenbacks or nothing. Will the bond holder take them? If so, all will go on smoothly. If not, let the Shylocks beware. Gold and silver belong to all alike. They constitute the peoples currency. If the people must take Greenbacks, let the bond holder take the same for his bonds and interest.

In the domination of a democratic candidate for President, the people, the sound democracy of the land, insist that these principles shall be incorporated in our platform and adhered to under all circumstances. If this demand is evaded in the convention, we warn those who attempt to sell out, if there are any such, that such a step will be fatal to all prospects of success.

Give us Pendleton, or some other fit exponent of the financial ideas of the people, and our party will march on to victory in November.

PROPHETCY FULFILLED.

"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the supreme court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, by violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare to question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood." —*DANIEL WEBSTER, March 7, 1850.*

These declarations were made by the Sage of Marshfield more than eighteen years ago; and at a time when radicalism was weak and held in check by public sentiment. The keen vision of Mr. Webster detected the purposes of the agitators of that period, and perceiving their designs and tendencies, he gave utterance to the above sentiments. How well and fully his declarations have been verified, we will now proceed to show.

"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the constitution." —*Is this true? Who can dispute it? Has the party now in power trampled on the constitution, and disregarded its injunctions? The constitution recognizes the equality of the states in the union. A fundamental doctrine of the republican party is, that Congress can overthrow the state organi-*

zations, and compel the people of one half of this union to accept at the point of the bayonet, such constitutions, and such institutions as that body shall see proper to dictate.

To this end, the republican party saw fit to inaugurate a civil war to force the South to abandon slavery without compensation; and because that section of the union refused to accept such a claim as orthodox, Lincoln and his co-conspirators set aside the constitution of the United States and declared that they had subjugated the South, and that her state constitutions were forfeited; and that an abolition Congress had the right to make and force upon the South, new constitutions, authorizing an equality between the negro and white populations of that unfortunate region.

Does any sane man pretend to tell us that these things have any guarantee in the constitution? Do they not violate every provision of that instrument? It can not be doubted?

They will "set at defiance the Supreme Court, and change and make laws to suit themselves." This prophetic of the great statesman has been literally and signally verified in every particular. The present abolition party had scarcely been placed in power, before its leaders began to tamper with the Supreme Court. Where it was unable to remove judges, it re-constituted the Supreme Bench, so as to legislate certain judges out, and others in. It was by such means that S. E. Chase got his position upon the Supreme Bench. It was thought that, when a majority of the bench belonged to the Jacobin party, that any law, however tyrannical and unjust, passed by Congress, under the head of the President would be sustained by their servile tools on the Supreme Bench. —*Thank God, when that party expected, through partisan malice, to remove Mr. Johnson, and place a corrupt, vulgar and fanatical old man in his place, the Chief of the supreme court obeyed the injunctions of his oath, and the devilish machinations of the Jacobin party were signally foiled, and the country saved from another war.*

These predictions also proved correct. "They will lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare to question their infallibility." The annals of the times teem with examples of the kind. During the bloody war that has just closed, it was dangerous for the press or our public speakers to question the intentions of the desperate creatures who were at the head of our affairs. Some of the most talented and incorruptible men of the land were ruthlessly seized, and imprisoned, for calling to account the scoundrels that were robbing the country of its liberties. The same devilish spirit yet exists. There are thousands of the Jacobins that would exult to see President Johnson groaning in prison or expelled from the country. Why? Because he dared to interpose his vetoes to save the constitution, and the liberties of the American people.

"Finally, they will bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood." —*It is not necessary for us to detail the financial condition of the country, or to repeat the melancholy story of woes and blood that characterized the late war, to show the entire fulfillment of this declaration. The tax ground mill lions of the North; the desolations of the South; and the uncounted thousands who have lost sons and brothers in the war, are conclusive testimonies that ruin and bankruptcy have fallen on the land. Whence comes this ruin and these woes? The abolitionists obtained power—they overthrew the constitution—they usurped unlawful powers—and hence, our sad political condition.*

Will the people trust this party to manage their affairs again? The idea of November will furnish a complete answer to this interrogatory. If such a party, having such a history, shall again be entrusted with power, the tax ground millions can only blame themselves for such a calamity.

DEBATE

In the Federal House of Representatives, May 19th, 1868.

Between GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and JOHN M. WEBB.

Mr. PENDLETON. — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in relation to the debate on the subject of the national debt.

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to the confidence or contempt of this body and of the country.

By some strange insupportable dispensation of Providence—perhaps to make the victory of the party of freedom more certain at the next election—on the first time in ten years the State of Ohio has been cursed by a Democratic Legislature, and it became Democratic by a very small majority. Although the Republicans carried the Governor and State officers, yet, by the arrangement of the Legislature, the Democratic party when they were in power, it so happens that they were enabled to get a majority in the Legislature this year. That Legislature assembled, and one of its first acts was to take from the Lieutenant Governor the power which that officer has exercised for many years, of appointing committees in the State Senate, and put the appointment of all the committees into the hands of the Senate itself, thus making all the committees very strongly Democratic. Of course, they also made all the committees in the House strongly Democratic, so that every committee in the General Assembly now speaks only the voice of the Democracy of the State.

The first legislation of any importance was an act pretending and attempting to withdraw the consent of the State of Ohio to the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, which, among other things, prohibits forever the assumption of any part of the rebel debt, and the repudiation of any part of the rebel debt. Of course, the act was null and void, but nevertheless it showed the temper and character of that Democratic Legislature.

The next thing of any considerable importance that they did was to repeal the municipal laws of the leading cities of the State, and to substitute in their place a Democratic police. For instance, the city of Cleveland, with an overwhelming Republican majority, has been compelled by that Legislature to receive a police system not of its own choosing, but in the highest degree tyrannical and unjust.

Mr. MORGAN—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman's remarks, not being pertinent to the question before the House, are not in order. The Legislature of Ohio represents the people of that State.

Mr. USFON—I call the gentleman to order. A point of order is not debatable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boyer in the chair.) The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. GARFIELD—This subject was really the work of which the gentleman was speaking. I am, therefore, directly responding to the gentleman's argument. After fasting upon these Republican cities an unwelcome and partisan police the Legislature proceeded to act upon a very subject of considerable importance, which is now under discussion.